INFORMATION LETTER

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Field Laboratory in New York State

The motorized field laboratory is now stationed at the plant of the Snider Packing Corporation in Mt. Morris, New York, where it plans to remain until September 1st. It is suggested that any Association members in that vicinity who desire service that can be rendered by the field laboratory should communicate with Dr. E. J. Cameron in care of the cannery at Mt. Morris.

Sea-Food Inspection Law Amended

A bill amending the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act with respect to the inspection of sea foods was passed by the Senate on August 19th and by the House on the following day. In a letter to Senator Copeland, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace made the following statement regarding the bill:

> The bill is a rewriting of section 10A, the so-called "sea-food amendment" to the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Under that amendment the Department is authorized to assign inspectors to establishments producing sea food for interstate shipment upon payment by the packer of the cost of the service. When the food is found to conform to the provisions of the act, the packer is then authorized to label the food so as to show such compliance.
>
> The substantial difference between the bill and the present act lies in the proposed authorization whereby the Government would bear the expenses of the service to the extent of the salaries of the inspectors actually assigned to the plants. Under the terms of the bill, after Congress has made an appropriation for this purpose the fees collected from the packers would be only in such amounts as are necessary for supervision, administration, equipment, supplies, and the like. Under the present law the per-case cost of inspection is naturally greater with small packers than with large packers. Under the bill, where salaries of plant inspectors may be paid by Federal appropriations, the overhead costs could be allocated on a per-case basis so that the per-case cost of inspection to a small packer would be identical with that of a large packer.
>
> At the present time the only sea-food packers taking the service are the shrimp canners. If a direct appropriation were made for the salaries of inspectors assigned to shrimp canneries to the extent authorized by the terms of this bill, the amount would be approximately $60,000 per annum. The passage of the measure might result in demand for the service on the part of other industries packing both canned and fresh sea food. We have no basis on which to estimate the appropriations that might eventually be provided for these industries.

Tomato Fruit Worm Control

The Research Laboratories of the Association on August 22d sent a circular letter to canners of tomato products calling their attention to the importance of inspection to eliminate the tomato fruit worm from raw products they use. The letter stated:

> "The Food and Drug Administration has developed a microscopical method by which it is possible to detect the presence of insect infestation in screened products such as tomato puree, catsup, paste, and juice. On the basis of this method, a number of seizures of tomato products have been made because of the presence of pieces of insects.
>
> "The extent of infestation of tomatoes by the tomato fruit worm, known as the corn ear worm when it attacks corn, varies from season to season according to climatic conditions, and it is important that manufacturers of tomato products make careful inspection of their raw products on that account.
>
> "In canning tomatoes, it appears that the peeling and trimming are such as to eliminate all worms that may be present and also to eliminate worm holes, which, although worms may not be present at the time of harvesting, always contain the skins which have been shed by the worms.
>
> "In the manufacture of tomato products, such as puree, catsup, paste and juice, trimming is less extensive than in canning tomatoes, *and it is of the utmost importance that careful inspection for these worms be made and all wormy tomatoes discarded or so trimmed as to eliminate all worm-infested portions.*"

Corn Crop Conditions

The following information regarding the condition of the corn crop in various sections has been summarized from telegraphic and mail reports from canners.

MARYLAND: Rain is needed very badly for early corn in central Maryland. Late corn, however, appears to have adequate moisture. Packing has already begun, with yields running about 37½ cases per acre. The Eastern Shore pack is in full swing with prospects for normal yields.

NEW YORK: Corn prospects are somewhat better than a week or ten days ago. It now appears that there would be a fair crop in spite of the flood damage, etc.

OHIO: Corn prospects have declined materially during the last two weeks. Very heavy rains have prevented harvesting in many

cases. Canners were expecting a yield of from 55 to 60 cases per acre whereas the prospects now offer about 40.

INDIANA: Recent rains have helped the corn crop in Indiana and normal yields are expected.

ILLINOIS: Condition of the corn crop in Illinois is reported to be very good. The northern section reports a little better than normal yields for Crosby and Country Gentleman. Moisture is ample but not excessive. Little or no damage from ear worm is reported.

MINNESOTA: Condition of the corn crop in Minnesota is reported to be very good. Corn is a little more uneven than usual and kernels shallower. Early corn is yielding around two tons per acre, and is packing around 25 cases per ton. Later plantings may yield somewhat better if moisture conditions are favorably.

IOWA-NEBRASKA: Hot weather during July and August has damaged corn crop especially in the southwestern part of Iowa. The pack is now in progress with yields running about one ton and a half per acre. Reports from different sections of the state indicate a figure of about 70 per cent of normal as compared with 77 per cent two weeks ago.

Weather Conditions

District	Week ended Aug. 13, 1935		Week ended Aug. 20, 1935		Week ended Aug. 21, 1934	
	Temp.	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*
Maine	66	.1	76	.0	65	.0
Western New York	71	1.6	76	.1	67	1.2
Tri-States	75	.2	80	2.7	75	2.4
South Central Ohio	77	4.0	77	1.7	75	1.6
Central Indiana	81	.1	76	4.8	75	1.2
Central Illinois	78	.1	78	.0	74	.2
Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin	75	.0	76	1.1	70	.4
Southern Minnesota	77	.2	79	1.4	73	.2
Northern Colorado	77	.0	75	.3	76	.4
Northern Utah	79	.0	74	.7	79	.0
Northwestern Washington	67	.0	61	.2	66	.0
Southeastern Washington	75	.0	66	.2	77	.0

Frozen and Preserved Fruits in Cold Storage

The following table shows the holdings of fruit in cold storage reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of August 1st, also a comparison with last year and with a five-year average:

	August 1, 1935	August 1, 1934	Five-year average
Pears:			
Boxes	4,000	714,000	246,000
Baskets	2,000	56,000	13,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (pounds)	82,240,000	76,056,000	84,326,000

Production and Stocks of Canned Milk

	1935 *Pounds*	1934 *Pounds*	Change *Per Cent*
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods) August 1:			
Evaporated (36 firms)	338,817,017	203,824,894	+66.23
Condensed (8 firms)	18,158,679	17,155,688	+ 5.85
Total production, July:			
Evaporated (35 firms)	198,695,806	180,018,609	+10.38
Condensed (7 firms)	3,884,858	5,752,397	−32.47

Industries Seek Trade Practice Agreements

Twenty industries, it is announced by the Federal Trade Commission, have formally requested the Commission to sponsor trade practice agreements for them, having completed all necessary preliminary arrangements looking to the negotiation of such agreements. Among the twenty are the corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers industry and the fertilizer industry. The proposed agreements will be considered by the Commission at an early date.

Department Store Sales in July

The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of department store sales remained unchanged in July at 80 per cent of the 1923-25 average, reflecting a decline in sales from June to July of the usual seasonal amount.

Aggregate dollar volume of sales during the month of July was larger than a year ago by 14 per cent, and on a daily average basis the increase was 9 per cent. The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was 3 per cent larger than for the corresponding period last year.

Japanese Canned Food Output in 1933 and 1934

The 1934 pack of canned meats, fruits, and vegetables in Japan increased materially over that of 1933, according to figures published by the Japanese Tinned Food Association and reported to the Department of Commerce by the American trade commissioner at Tokyo. The output of canned meats and dairy products increased 16 per cent, canned fruits 18 per cent, and canned vegetables 37 per cent.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the output of individual items in the two years. The quantities are stated in cases, and the value in yen (the exchange value of the yen averaged about 25.5 cents in 1933 and 29.7 cents in 1934).

Product	1933 Quantity *Cases*	1933 Value *Yen*	1934 Quantity *Cases*	1934 Value *Yen*
Beef	80,000	1,400,000	80,000	1,384,000
Beef and vegetable	20,000	230,000	25,000	287,500
Pork	40,000	540,000	52,000	702,000
Condensed milk (with sugar)	417,550	5,845,700	501,255	7,017,570
Condensed milk (50-lb. tin)	210,302	2,313,322	247,847	2,478,470
Evaporated milk	106,788	1,121,274	112,127	1,177,333
Other fowls and meat	17,000	272,000	20,000	320,000
Total	891,640	11,722,296	1,038,229	13,366,873
Pineapple	1,015,165	6,673,838	970,553	7,085,036
Peaches	50,000	383,500	55,000	412,500
Fruit jams	80,000	1,024,000	80,000	1,096,000
Apricots	7,700	45,000	8,000	48,000
Chestnuts	6,000	84,000	5,000	70,000
Pears	5,000	45,000	6,000	55,800
Chinese quince	2,550	18,232	2,600	18,720
Cherries	11,200	92,400	13,500	114,750
Oranges	240,000	1,680,000	533,000	3,358,000
Other fruits	50,000	473,000	60,000	588,000
Total	1,467,615	10,518,970	1,733,653	12,846,806
Fukujintsuke	95,000	902,500	90,000	855,000
Asparagus	6,500	110,500	7,500	138,750
Green peas	58,086	507,087	136,746	1,018,865
Matsutake (mushroom)	30,000	540,000	37,580	526,120
Bamboo shoots	301,786	1,408,828	394,123	1,995,058
Bog-rhubarb	10,000	60,000	37,799	207,894
Nameko (mushroom)	7,000	140,000	4,000	72,000
Beans	9,000	94,100	9,100	99,050
Other vegetables	35,000	315,000	40,000	364,000
Total	552,372	4,078,015	756,848	5,276,737
Total marine products	3,398,587	58,369,572	4,267,113	81,571,861
Grand total	6,310,214	84,688,853	7,795,843	113,062,277

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending Aug. 17 1934	Week ending Aug. 17 1935	Week ending Aug. 10 1935	Total for season through Aug. 17 1934	Total for season through Aug. 17 1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	42	22	13	12,319	9,435
Tomatoes	172	93	92	20,676	18,690
Green peas	167	215	197	5,238	5,695
Spinach	0	1	5	7,703	5,494
All other vegetables, domestic, competing directly	1,922	1,589	1,670	120,550	110,231
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	1,598	1,824	1,858	115,556	134,696
Imports	30	15	15	45	30
Others, domestic	6,160	4,756	2,927	43,837	25,666

Canning Crop Prospects

Following are figures from the reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the condition and production prospects of various canning crops as of August 15th:

Condition on August 15th

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the condition of sweet corn for canning on August 15th, this year, averaged 80.9 per cent as compared with 53.4 per cent on the corresponding date last year; tomatoes 75.9 per cent as compared with 65.9 per cent; snap beans 71.7 per cent as compared with 59.3 per cent; lima beans 80.6 per cent as compared with 84.3 per cent; beets 77.4 per cent as compared with 65.7 per cent; cabbage for kraut 84.8 per cent as compared with 72.6 per cent; cucumbers for pickles 78.8 per cent as compared with 70.8 per cent.

Snap Beans

During the first half of August, production prospects of snap beans for manufacture decreased 0.4 per cent. A total production of 81,440 tons for 1935 was indicated by the August 15 condition of the crop as compared with 66,100 tons in 1934, and the 5-year average (1929-33) of 71,100 tons. A yield of 1.61 tons per acre was indicated compared with the 5-year average of 1.35 tons.

Improvement during the first half of August in prospective production in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin was offset by declines in widely scattered States, chiefly in Maryland, Delaware, Indiana, Arkansas, Washington, and Utah.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production 1935 Indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	870	980	2,300	2,400
New York	6,800	7,740	12,200	14,700
Pennsylvania	1,900	1,630	2,500	2,000
Indiana	3,100	3,500	3,400	4,600
Michigan	3,900	4,700	5,800	7,500
Wisconsin	5,600	6,500	7,800	9,800
Delaware	1,000	900	1,200	1,100
Maryland	10,500	9,450	10,500	11,300
South Carolina	200	200	200	200
Tennessee	1,240	1,160	1,200	1,500
Mississippi	1,400	1,540	1,100	1,800
Arkansas	1,000	1,800	1,800	1,400
Louisiana	540	540	500	600
Colorado	850	1,230	1,100	3,200
Utah	480	600	1,300	1,800
Washington	400	760	1,700	2,700
Oregon	900	1,160	4,300	5,600
California	430	650	2,200	3,100
Other States *a*	3,990	5,470	5,000	6,140
Total	45,100	50,510	66,100	81,440

a "Other States" include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Tomatoes

Condition of tomatoes for manufacture declined during the first half of August owing to high temperatures and lack of moisture in many producing areas of the Central States and in the Ozarks. The reported condition of the crop on August 15 indicates a total production of 2,009,670 tons, or a reduction of 1.5 per cent compared with prospects on August 1. The indicated production, however, is 43 per cent larger than the crop of 1934 and is 53 per cent above the average production for the 5 years preceding 1934.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production 1935 Indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
New York	15,900	18,500	119,200	148,000
New Jersey	30,700	31,800	122,800	178,100
Pennsylvania	8,300	10,900	36,500	51,200
Ohio	12,300	17,000	82,400	113,900
Indiana	83,000	105,600	315,400	411,800
Illinois	10,100	14,800	11,100	47,400
Michigan	3,150	4,000	17,300	26,000
Iowa	4,300	8,200	7,700	31,200
Missouri	2,400	27,600	2,400	55,200
Delaware	17,000	19,100	45,900	57,300
Maryland	61,200	67,700	202,000	237,000
Virginia	18,900	23,900	43,500	76,500
Kentucky	5,200	7,880	9,400	21,300
Tennessee	9,000	10,100	16,200	20,200
Arkansas	2,600	27,300	2,600	54,600
Colorado	2,750	3,600	12,100	20,500
Utah	5,300	6,700	26,000	39,500
California	55,330	62,940	282,200	339,900
Other States[a]	15,830	20,590	50,900	80,070
Total	363,260	488,210	1,405,600	2,009,670

[a] "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sweet Corn

According to the August 15 reports on condition and probable yield per acre, prospective production of sweet corn for manufacture has declined less than 2 per cent from the forecast on August 1. The August 15 condition of the crop indicates a total production of 904,390 tons for 1935 compared with 495,600 tons produced in 1934 and with a 5-year average of 587,000 tons.

Hot, dry weather during the first two weeks of August in Iowa and Nebraska has reduced the prospective yield in those two States about 6 per cent, with a few other scattered States, mainly Tennessee, Maryland, and Ohio, showing less pronounced declines in production prospects.

State	Acreage Harvested 1934	Acreage Planted 1935	Production 1934	Production 1935 Indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	10,900	14,700	39,200	50,000
New Hampshire	700	800	2,200	2,100
Vermont	1,050	1,050	2,800	2,300
New York	14,600	22,500	33,600	51,800
Pennsylvania	5,400	6,750	9,200	13,500
Ohio	21,000	28,200	39,900	59,200
Indiana	38,500	48,400	50,000	111,300
Illinois	63,700	93,000	89,200	223,200
Michigan	5,000	5,340	4,500	6,400
Wisconsin	11,900	15,200	27,400	36,500
Minnesota	47,800	62,700	81,300	144,200
Iowa	27,000	49,200	51,300	103,300
Nebraska	1,000	5,800	1,200	8,100
Delaware	2,400	2,800	6,000	6,400
Maryland	20,100	34,500	43,600	58,600
Tennessee	2,130	3,100	5,300	8,400
Other States a	4,540	9,220	8,900	19,090
Total	286,720	403,260	495,600	904,390

a "Other States" include: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Foreign Trade Zones Regulations Available

Regulations governing the establishment, operation, maintenance and administration in the United States of foreign-trade zones, with rules of procedure and practice, have been issued by the Foreign Trade Zones Board. The regulations were prepared in connection with an act of Congress providing for the establishment and operation of such zones in ports of entry "to expedite and encourage foreign commerce."

Copies of the regulations may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at five cents each.

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